

Routes to tour in Germany

The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there — to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

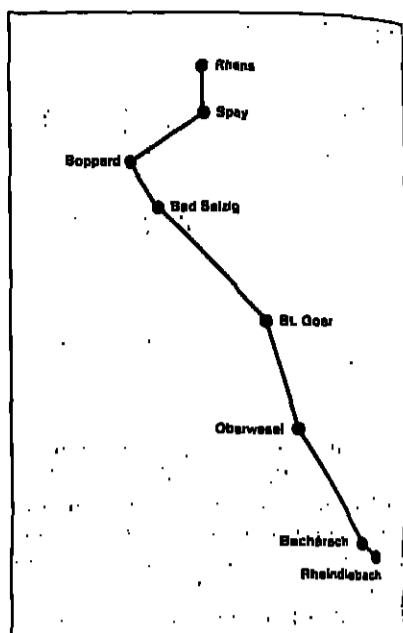
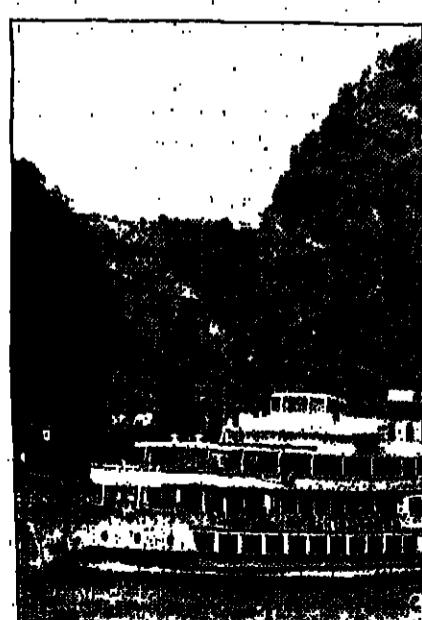
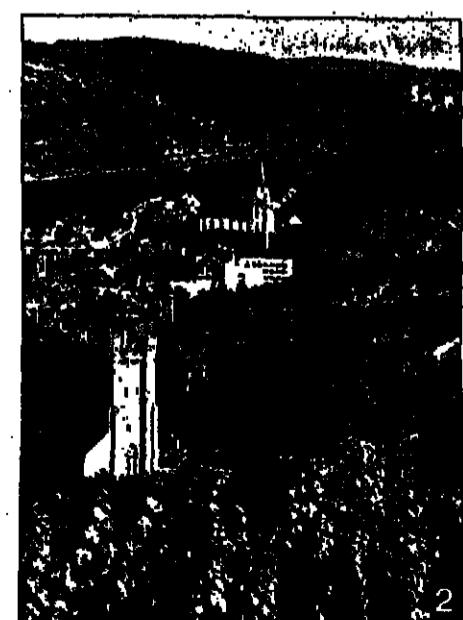
Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your guide.



- 1 Bacharach
- 2 Oberwesel
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard
- 5 Stolzenfels Castle

DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV
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Nato meeting reflects a growing US unease

DIE WELT
WORLDWIDE INDEPENDENT TELESATURDAY

Closer scrutiny reveals a growing note of irritation in Washington with America's Nato allies.

The latest bone of contention was widespread European failure to appreciate the US bombing of Libya.

A majority of Americans fail to realise why the Europeans were so relatively uncooperative and why the French in particular refused to allow US Air Force planes to overfly France en route from US bases in Britain to Tripoli and Benghazi.

President Reagan is undeniably riding the crest of a wave of American sympathy, due mainly to Washington having done something about international terrorism.

The bombing of Libya condemned in Europe is merely the last link in a chain of disharmony between Europe and America.

Henry Kissinger recently noted that Europe has long felt justified in standing aloof both politically and psychologically from US moves or sanctions in the Third World.

This trend began with the 1973 Yom Kippur War and continued via Afghanistan to European detachment from US policy in connection with the US hostages in Teheran.

It has since found fresh expression in majority condemnation of US policy in Central America and US intervention in Grenada.

In Grenada's case the silly comment made in Bonn ("If we had been consulted beforehand we would have advised against intervention") has not been forgotten. Nowhere has German shortsightedness been more readily apparent.

The Caribbean island is now free of communist insurgency and can afford the open clash of party-political dispute that is the hallmark of democracy just as it can enjoy the fruits of free economic development.

The dispute over Nato's Brussels decision on this point is doubtless by no means over even though it specifies that America's Nato allies in Europe refuse peace-time permission to station new chemical weapons on their territory and reserve the right to refuse permission in the event of crisis.

Rumours of a partial US troop withdrawal from Europe persist. No matter how often US government officials deny them they seem to gain fresh ground.

The last occasion was when the US retaliatory air raid on Libya was directly supported by no Nato country other than Mrs Thatcher's Britain.

Hans-Peter Ott

(Kieler Nachrichten, 23 May 1986)



Bonn President Richard von Weizsäcker (right) with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Özal during state visit to Turkey.
(Photo: dpa)

Europe opens new chapter in its ties with Turkey

The nearer the time comes for the European Commission to renew the Community's association treaty with Turkey, the more often Western statesmen and politicians seem to be visiting Ankara.

Bundestag Speaker Philipp Jenninger was a recent visitor to Turkey. He has now been followed by the Bonn head of state, Richard von Weizsäcker.

US Secretary of State George Shultz conferred with the Turkish leaders at the end of March and Claude Cheysson, European commissioner for Mediterranean affairs, is shortly due to visit Ankara.

Britain proposed Turkey for vice-chairman of the Council of Europe, with the result that in November Turkey will automatically chair the Council in Strasbourg.

This gesture by Europeans to a country that has difficulty in consolidating its membership of the continent, enjoyed German support.

Greece was opposed to this European upgrading of neighbouring Turkey.

Western Europe has thus opened a new chapter in ties with Turkey.

Political restraint prevailed after the military coup in 1980 but Western Eu-

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Economically too, the sick man of the Bosphorus is making surprising progress that is bound to make Mr Papandreu

rope is now clearly prepared to give Turkey a chance of holding its own in the community of European democracies, especially now trouble between Athens and Ankara seems to be brewing.

Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu is claiming with growing intensity that Greece is threatened from the East, i.e. from Turkey, whereas the border with Bulgaria is a frontier of peace.

The majority of Western countries probably takes a more level-headed and accurate view of domestic trends in Turkey in feeling Ankara is capable of sharing responsibility.

Viewed in this light the European upgrading of Turkey will have a profounder political effect regardless whether Turkish workers are granted freedom of residence in European Community countries at the end of this year or, as seems likelier, at the end of 1992; when transitional arrangements for new members Spain and Portugal expire.

This point is the subject of a fresh dispute between Ankara and Athens. Premier Papandreu admits that Turkish Premier Turgut Özal is persistently, unswervingly and skilfully eliminating the drawbacks that politically disqualified Turkey and were no less ardently used by Mr Papandreu to boost Greece's international standing in relation to Turkey.

Turkey's political landscape is no longer as barren as it was after the 1980 coup even though the activities of permitted parties is indirectly monitored by the armed forces.

Economically too, the sick man of the Bosphorus is making surprising progress that is bound to make Mr Papandreu

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From B for (US ambassador) in Bonn to Richard Burt via K for Kissinger to W for the *Wall Street Journal* American dissatisfaction and impatience with Europe are on the increase.

When the Americans closed ranks round President Reagan after the US bombing of Libya anti-American protest marches were all they saw of Britain, Germany and Italy on their TV screens.

The average American no longer understands the Europeans. He felt proud yet they somehow belittled his pride.

Europeans feel the Americans have succumbed to a fresh bout of isolationism and a Fortress America mentality. They are wrong. Under President Reagan the United States is neither digging in nor taking cover behind the Atlantic and the Pacific.

President Reagan's America is hitting out by staging lightning raids in pursuit of a strategy that might be called Battleship America or, more in keeping with modern military doctrine, Aircraft Carrier America.

President Reagan has been lucky so far. Libya went well, and Grenada before it. In the United States the President is feted; in European parliaments and the media he is rapped by many.

Slowly but surely Americans in all camps — politicians and intellectuals, the elite and the nameless — are losing patience. Western Europe is well on its way to becoming a millstone round America's neck.

Highly-paid media star Henry Kissinger brought this crisis of the Western alliance to Europe's attention (not for the first time, incidentally) in an essay in the 13 May *Washington Post* excerpted in London by *The Observer* two days earlier.

What he wrote was that there had been disputes between Americans and Europeans over Libya, Nicaragua, Grenada, the US hostages in Teheran, Afghanistan and the 1973 Yom Kippur War — all hot spots outside Nato territory.

The Europeans would soonest be entitled to veto US moves, but they could forget any ideas of that kind; America's responsibility was a global one.

Where do we go from here? Dr Kissinger says America ought to withdraw some of its forces stationed in Europe to serve as a strategic reserve based in the United States and capable of rapid deployment to any of the world's hot spots.

America could then pursue its global responsibility undisturbed, sparing the governments of Nato countries domestic unrest into the bargain.

In other words, the United States as a world power feels fenced in by Nato, a regional pact. US forces are longer to be caught in the trip-wires of European regionalism.

Nato's geographical terms of reference are too narrowly defined for America's global responsibility. A loosening of ties could well benefit both: America geographically, Western Europe in domestic political terms.

The result would be a deep rift in the alliance — between powerful America, intent on gaining the freedom to intervene on all the seven seas and in all parts of the world, and powerless Western Europe, which would no longer have any right to a say further afield than the Mediterranean.

Dr Kissinger says this need not necessarily be the case. He advises Europeans to close ranks and set up a European defence community.

US ambassador in Bonn Richard Burt agrees, recalling the power imbalance between the United States and every Western European country.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Americans wonder why Europe acts as it does

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

the Soviet Union they must increase taxes to pay for men, arms and equipment of their own. Anything else would be folly.

Some hold forth the promise of back-up from US land-, sea- and airborne missiles. Others blandly write that Europe may still be able to buy missiles in the United States but can no longer expect to buy forces manpower from Uncle Sam.

Lulling themselves reassuringly in the shade of America's nuclear umbrella, Europeans persist in believing Washington will still run the risk of a nuclear holocaust in the New World to come to their assistance.

Right-wing conservative thinker Irving Kristol for one feels that has long ceased to make sense, while influential columnist William Safire writes that "we Americans ought to wish the Europeans all the best and only pursue our own interests."

These casual comments are voiced by right-wingers but printed in influential newspapers, emotionally inciting dissatisfaction and annoyance with what Dr

Kissinger calls Europe's "radical peace movements and militant church groups that stage anti-American demonstrations."

The disappointment with Europe felt by US intellectuals and politicians could be transformed into unbound irritation if Europe were to merely equate Americans and Russians, implying that there is nothing to choose ideology and methods between Washington and Moscow.

This moral equidistance makes Americans hopping mad. Former US ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick says that if freedom can longer be distinguished from despotism the erosion of the foundations of Western democratic civilisation is advanced and the situation is reallyous.

Former State Department undersecretary for European affairs Lewis Eagleburger recently told know-all Europe how he now feels in a speech students at a degree conferral ceremony.

The Chancellor feels, it is reported, that he has been unfairly attacked over the issue both by some of the media and by Otto Schily, the former Green MP and lawyer whom critics have termed a "heel-snapper."

His confidence was shared by his chief of staff, Minister of State Schäuble of the Chancellor's Office, a first-rate lawyer who forecast from the moment Herr Schily filed his suit at the end of January that proceedings would be dropped.

He later toned down what he had said, explaining that it had only been a personal forecast, but there is reason to assume he was in the know.

CDU leaders may often have talked in terms of the law being manipulated but they basically trusted in legal processes to vindicate the Chancellor.

Herr Kohl's friends have at times done him a disservice in their zeal to exonerate him.

CDU general secretary Heiner Geissler, for instance, said the Chancellor must have had a blackout at the court hearing in which his testimony was criticised.

Party-political opponents gleefully seized on this unfortunate term and have constantly reminded us of it.

Government officials and CDU leaders are relieved the investigations have been dropped, but there are limits to this sense of relief.

To much damage has been done in recent months and rumours always stick no matter how strenuously they are denied.

In other words, as a "hot" war between East and West in Europe is virtually inconceivable at present whereas the international struggle the Soviet Union has taken on a fire shape in, say, Nicaragua, America's allies must continue to see the partners of the United States and to act accordingly.

They must contribute their fair share to Nato and to other cooperative arrangements that may yet be made always assuming further cooperation what they want.

Rüdiger Moeller (Die Welt, Bonn, 23 May)

New links with Turkey

Continued from page 1

stop and think. Between 1980 and 1986 the Greek GNP has increased by only 1.7 per cent whereas Turkey's GNP growth rate has been 25 per cent.

In foreign trade the disparity is even more drastic. During this period Greek exports were up by 17.1 per cent against Turkey's 191.3 per cent.

When it finally throws its lot with the European Community Turkey will carry economic weight, although Greece holds high trump cards in this particular game.

Turkey's association treaty with the European Community was signed in

1963 and put on ice in 1980 after the military coup. Greece must agree to a protocol reactivating the treaty.

It will only do so if the 60,000 Greeks expelled from Istanbul over 20 years ago, losing everything they owned, are indemnified by the Turkish government.

The value of the property forfeited is estimated at \$200m at 1984 prices.

Greece would also only be prepared to approve the protocol if the European Commission were to guarantee that freedom of residence for Turkish workers does not extend to Greece.

Georg von Huelbener (Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 26 May 1986)

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The value

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Chernobyl gives Greens' 'fundamentalist' wing a boost

Chernobyl and its fallout have given the Greens a big boost. At their conference in Hanover, it was clear they now think their chances have improved for state assembly elections in Lower Saxony (this month) and Bavaria, and the general election next January.

The Greens have always more or less stood for abandoning atomic energy, pulling out of NATO and calling a halt to capitalist industrialisation society.

Since Chernobyl such ideas have been more firmly rooted and less controversial than ever. Uncompromising advocates of these policies are riding the crest of a wave within the party.

They naturally tend to come from the party's fundamentalist wing, which has always been adept at outlining appalling nuclear holocaust scenarios and horror visions of the decline and fall of industrial society.

Since Chernobyl they have adopted a part-missionary, part-'I told you so' attitude and sought to impose their views on the party as a whole.

It would, of course, have been surprising if events had taken different post-Chernobyl turn among the Greens. The 'dropout mentality' is the basic outlook from which the Greens gradually emerged as a political party.

When a Soviet reactor accident and its repercussions so dramatically show the world the dark side of scientific and technological progress, those who have nailed their political colours to a rejectionist mast are bound to feel they were right in doing so.

As a political programme this outlook naturally has utopian traits. They were a feature of much of the debate at the Hanover conference. The more drastic the turn of phrase, the greater the applause.

Hesse Environment Minister Joschka Fischer, a leading advocate of *Realpolitik* and a pragmatic approach by the Greens, was bound to have a much harder time of it than fundamentalists such as Rainer Trampert, Jutta Ditfurth and Christian Schmid with their radical opposition turns of phrase.

Yet it would be wrong to see them and their views as the whole truth about the ecological party. An increasingly clear distinction must be drawn between internal and external effect.

To ignore it might well be to arrive at an inexcusable misjudgement of the Greens in the domestic political context.

To base one's verdict on the Greens solely on policy documents has long ceased to be enough.

Delegates may have prided themselves on their ideological purity, but protestations of this kind serve partly to make the process of adjustment to reality the Greens are now undergoing at many levels less painful.

The Hanover conference was a case in point, with a majority rejecting as too weak the resolution on Chernobyl tabled by the pragmatic wing of the party.

Yet when it came to urging the Greens in Hesse to quit their coalition with the Social Democrats in Wiesbaden unless SPD Premier Holger Börner agreed to shut down all nuclear facilities in Hesse immediately, a majority refused to toe this line too.

Instead, Joschka Fischer was given greater leeway for negotiating with the SPD. Besides, Hesse Greens are entitled to decide for themselves whether or not to stay in coalition harness with the Social Democrats.

By the same token the Greens in Lower Saxony are at liberty to decide whether or not to throw in their lot with Hanover SPD leader Gerhard Schröder after the mid-June state assembly elections there.

The Greens run their affairs decentrally, with the emphasis on grass-roots control. Unlike established political parties, the Greens are not organised or of a mind to take orders from above.

The party cannot, of course, live forever with different coalition tactics in Hesse, Lower Saxony and, perhaps, in Bonn. These differences are basically due to the old clash between pragmatists and fundamentalists.

Sooner or later a decision will need to be taken on where the Greens stand, otherwise the party's position will become so unclear as to be meaningless.

Yet they have definitely made significant progress toward a coherent position. The Greens are steadily coming into their own as a political party, and that may well have been why the fundamentalists were so vociferous at Hanover.

The FDP commitment to coalitions with Christian Democrats only for the foreseeable future — as the only way of ensuring Liberal policies — is aimed at more than Hanover and Bonn.

Another was the remarkable discipline delegates showed in working out their comprehensive election campaign programme. The two wings are no longer totally at loggerheads. Maybe they have learnt from parliamentary experience.

The FDP fighting spirit in evidence at Hanover cannot hide the fact that the Free Democrats are really whistling in the dark to boost sagging spirits.

Post-Chernobyl sentiment in the country at large, of which fear and uncertainty are the hallmarks, has hit the FDP particularly hard.

Since 1983 the Free Democrats have nailed technological progress to their mast.

To forestall emotional misinterpretation of FDP policy Herr Bangemann told the conference Free Democrats were open-minded about all technologies that might one day replace atomic energy, which was basically dangerous.

Free Democrats were not pro-nuclear fanatics but felt bound to warn against false prophets, mainly from the ranks of the Greens, who behaved as though an immediate nuclear phase-out was merely a matter of taking the plunge.

Herr Bangemann could have sounded more convincing if he had responded positively to the call by head of state Richard von Weizsäcker for time "to stop and think" about nuclear policy.

He may no longer hold this view but the idea is no longer strictly wishful thinking, certainly not in the long term, even though the SPD may not be prepared to play ball at present.

*Heinz Verfürth
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 20 May 1986)*

Continued from page 3

the causes of the Chernobyl disaster would need to be carefully analysed and possible conclusions in respect of nuclear facilities in the Federal Republic considered.

Environmental misgivings and supply considerations are increasingly marshalled as arguments against phasing out atomic energy.

The Economic Affairs Ministry says it would take roughly 40 million tonnes of coal to generate enough electric power to replace the atomic energy generated last year.

Taking existing coal-fired power stations as the yardstick, that would in-

Free Democrats confident of storming back in State poll

Allgemeine Zeitung

1 June 1986

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■ LIFE WITH THE FALLOUT

Soviet Union denies Chernobyl liability and rejects claim for compensation

The Bonn government is claiming damages from Moscow for financial losses caused by fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor. The Soviet Union has angrily rejected the claim. Is the Soviet Union in the right under international law? If not, should it pay compensation? More important, can compensation be wrung from the Russians? Here, Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum, head of Kiel University department of international law, looks at the issue.

This may not rule out the possibility of an ad hoc agreement by both sides to submit the case to the International Court of Justice for arbitration, but the likelihood of agreement on this basis is slender.

Even so, international law still has means and processes enabling the Federal Republic to enforce its claims.

First and foremost are bilateral negotiations the Soviet Union cannot simply refuse to hold, especially as it cannot deny in principle the liability under international law on which claims are based.

The Soviet Union acknowledged a claim by Canada in respect of damage caused by a Soviet satellite that crashed on Canadian territory, paying \$15m in damages.

The Canadian claim was in respect of tracking down radioactive parts of the satellite's wreckage, disposing of them and paying compensation to people who suffered radiation damage.

Negotiations are a suitable means of settling the dispute. As international law requires less specific proof of damage than, say, national civil law, assessing damages awards is basically subject to negotiation.

Negotiation is also the only way in which agreement can be reached on long-term radiation damage, for which there is no international legal precedent.

The Soviet Union cannot simply claim that radiation levels were well below the danger threshold, although latest reports indicate that this will evidently be the main Soviet argument.

In fresh cases of pollution (as opposed to existing practice) the degree of pollution must be limited to the lowest level that can be achieved by means of practicable and reasonable measures.

This is virtually a reference to the level of scientific and technological development at any given time, which under German law is the principle governing safety precautions required for nuclear power stations.

If the Soviet Union were to refuse to negotiate or to persist in its denials that damage had been done, the Federal Republic of Germany could in theory resort to international legal compulsion.

It could choose between retribution, or a counter-measure by one state in response to an iniquitous measure by another, and straightforward retaliation.

Resort to such measures will naturally be subject to considerations of political expediency.

Damages suits filed by private individuals against the Soviet Union in German courts seem unlikely to have the desired result.

In other cases German courts have made awards in respect of damage to pasture, grain and beef crops, by dust pollution and to plants by soil pollution.

But in this case the individual farmer would have to specify the damage, and prove the responsibility or even guilt of the Soviet authorities.

That makes the legal position of the private individual much weaker than that of the Federal Republic. International law, definitely provides for damages claims.

Yet Chernobyl has demonstrated the urgent need for international law on atomic energy to be extended to cover safety regulations, liability and information requirements in greater detail.

This is a case for the International Atomic Energy Authority to get down to work.

*Rüdiger Wolfrum
(Kieler Nachrichten, 17 May 1986)*

by which the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union are bound and customary international law.

But these claims cannot be legally enforced, states being most reluctant in practice to accept binding rulings by international courts.

Neither the Soviet Union nor the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to be bound by rulings of the International Court of Justice.

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But in this case the individual farmer would have to specify the damage, and prove the responsibility or even guilt of the Soviet authorities.

That makes the legal position of the private individual much weaker than that of the Federal Republic. International law, definitely provides for damages claims.

Yet Chernobyl has demonstrated the urgent need for international law on atomic energy to be extended to cover safety regulations, liability and information requirements in greater detail.

This is a case for the International Atomic Energy Authority to get down to work.

*Rüdiger Wolfrum
(Kieler Nachrichten, 17 May 1986)*

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■ FINANCE

Tough new law targeted at economic crime

A tough new law designed to hit economic crime is to take effect in August.

It means that anyone responsible for handing out misleading information about investments or withhold important data could be jailed for up to three years.

The capital investment market has a touch of the jitters. Valentine Jäger, director of an umbrella group involved with investment interests, says that from August, many people will have to reckon with the risk of going to jail.

Investors of all sorts, ranging from those involved in *Bauherrenmodellen*, (writing off investment in construction against tax) to US real estate and shipping, and other highly speculative tax havens, are on edge.

According to Schimmelpfeng, an economics-information agency, investors turnover has already contracted from DM20bn to DM5bn in any case. The new legislation would make the climate even worse.

From now on tenderers who hand out literature on investment securities or stock rights with misleading information, or false particulars, or withhold data which could conceal the possible result of an investment, will face fines or imprisonment of up to three years.

The law considers it irrelevant whether an investor has been wronged or not. The legislation constitutes the mere abstract danger of an offence as sufficient.

In future, incorrect solicitations or sales-promotions will be enough to land one in court.

The special information service "Kapitalmarkt Intern" quoted a lawyer on the subject. He said the new paragraph's power was quite explosive.

The branch newspaper estimated that more than 95 per cent of current market subscription-prospectuses will not bear scrutiny by the new law.

The time would appear to have come for the fall of the branch's last taboo, namely the correct mathematical presentation of financial yields.

The German government bore past experience in mind when they brought the law before parliament. The "free" capital market is in Germany so free, that there is no shortage of scope for shady dealings.

Even people who have been decreed on psychological grounds incapable of being made responsible for their actions, can sell building prospectuses or pennystocks.

Therefore the free market is difficult to differentiate from the shady half-illegal one. The restructuring of investing and the increasing specialisation of the forms of investment, which have accompanied increasing income, call for at least in the sphere of decision making, protection for inexperienced investors.

Up till now safeguards have not been effective enough. Many of the new forms of investment in the capital market have not been accompanied by appropriate regulations.

This has been illustrated by the numerous collapses of such enterprises in recent years.

Rückforth, Trewo, Kerkbachbahn, Kapital & Wert are just a few ex-

amples of firms which were considered respectable until they suddenly went bust because of corrupt practices.

A spokesman for Schimmelpfeng said: "Since Bernie Cornfield's collapse, which after a furious start gathered DM4bn and then quickly went bust, one bankruptcy has followed another."

The methods for hooking well-funded victims have become more refined since then.

People are enticed by low content colourful "Mickey Mouse" prospectuses, as they are known in the trade. These brochures, which would be more suitable as holiday hand-outs than as serious investment literature, are full of buzz-words promising dream profits.

They take care not to reveal what they based their calculations on, or cover themselves by using false postulations.

Admittedly the serious tenderer is not going to be served much by the new law. Along with many lawyers they claim that the law is sloppily formulated. They raise the question of how one is to present exact calculations for risky undertakings such as shipping. They point out the sudden fall of the dollar and oil prices were predicted by few of the "gurus".

Valentin Jäger said: "When things go wrong it is popular to blame the tenderers." But investors in oil exploration, he added, "know that one can either win or lose a lot."

Speculators are unlikely to be deterred from business risks by the warning-signals of detailed prospectuses.

Wolfgang Spannagel, former director of Schimmelpfeng, said: "Gamblers who ignore reason and who often play with black money are being found in greater numbers among potential investors in the free market."

Tax write-off artists and financial juglers who — often following the modified snow ball system — have developed their concept of investment to perfection, will not be affected much by the new law. The reason for this is that the law merely punishes misrepresented sales-promotion to a larger group.

This does not at all hinder clever salesmen from using psychology in private conversations to trick investors into falling for incredible promises.

It remains to be seen how prosecutors, and the courts will come to terms with the new legislation.

Already in the relevant courts mountains of major offences have piled up. So many in fact that in order to save time, they have had to temporarily shove minor cases to the side.

It's precisely because of examples like these that lawyers like Heinz Hupfer from Frankfurt have a low opinion of the law. They believe people would be better served if the available legislation were only applied more effectively.

Hupfer says "the whole rigmarole is nothing more than job-creation for lawyers and accounts."

There will be plenty of work examining the prospectuses of clients to check their legal and mathematical incontestability, and also to look out for weaknesses in the cases of their opponents.

Hupfer calls instead for a branch supervisory department, like the long-standing one in the USA. Something, he says, "has to be done. Prosecutors are being over-taxed by their role as sales-promotion overseers of the shady capital market."

Theo Mönnich-Tegeder
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 17 May 1986)

It annoys him much more however that his competitors should in future be

Private companies required to reveal more information

New regulations require companies to reveal much more about their financial dealings. Most of the companies affected are the 300,000 with the GmbH label — *Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung*, roughly the equivalent of private limited companies. In this article for *Die Zeit*, Bernhard Blohm reports on the reaction to the legislation.

"Our greatest domestic competitor is an unincorporated firm in Hamburg. They do not have to publish a financial statement or details about the nature of their business," he said. They will, he added: "fall about laughing when we get to read our figures."

Entrepreneurs find themselves in a similar situation in relation to Swedish Japanese and other foreign competition. Foreign firms can also take advantage of the law and look at calculations and investment plans of people like Schimmelpfeng without themselves having to give anything.

Even though Schmidt is confident new law to be absurd, he does consider that because his firm is tied to an international concern and also has an established source of customers, it is unlikely to be affected that much.

Liebs thinks that other firms may be so lucky. He believes that many are in for hard times. He feels that the small firms in the car branch are too dependent on large customers and are likely to take a knocking.

If customers can read the final situation of a company they can get a better deal at the next round of bargaining," he said.

If the small firms profits are high the customer will try to buy at a low price. If they are low then they can keep an eye out for another manufacturer just to keep on the safe side.

In both cases the smaller firm loses out.

Liebs expects to see an increase in the sale of firms as a direct result of the side effects of the new open-book regulation.

Many large customers will be astonished to see what entrepreneurial peers are supplying them. What could be more tempting than to simply buy them out?

Large purchasing concerns have many possibilities to cause economic difficulties for suppliers. They can cancel contracts, or make complaints, and in doing so make it easier to make a take over bid.

So it is not surprising that many firms are seeking loopholes to get around legislation or at least to lessen its effects.

Many firms see a way out in the way they present information about their financial affairs. In future instead of publishing a joint tax and trading balance sheet they could divide them up into separate ones, publishing only the trading one.

In this way the companies can, as Commerzbank so puts it: "Use the balance sheet as an instrument in calculating information, and take advantage of the scope offered within the framework of the regulations."

In other words publication should serve more to conceal than to reveal. Something which Schmidt indignantly describes as defeating the original purpose of the legislation.

Firms which feel they need another way out can take advantage of another possibility. They can if needed, avail of the possibility of becoming an unincorporated company.

Liebs confirms that many firms have enquired about this course of action, believing "the 'outlay' of DM20m to DM30,000 to be the lesser of two evils."

Bernhard Blohm
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 16 May 1986)

■ EXPO '86

Optical illusions amid bomb-scarred ruins

metre German pavilion clearly exemplifies land-based mobility.

It is a model of the late 19th-century Anhalter station in Berlin designed by Essen architect Werner Zabel, assisted by Jörg Helsken of Vancouver.

The fine old station building, only the ruined, shell-scarred frontage of which survived the Second World War, will tug at the heartstrings of many German-Canadians.

Germany, after all, is the country of motoring pioneers Daimler and Benz.

But the organisers decided against it.

The centrepiece of the German pavilion is a model of Anhalter Bahnhof, the railway station in Berlin where all tracks led in pre-war Germany. The bomb-damaged front wall is all that remains.

Winfried Wachendorfer, head of the German pavilion, has been in charge of foreign trade fairs and exhibitions at the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn for over 20 years.

He says the motor car was not used as the theme because it is only part of the overall motto: World in Motion — World in Touch."

The Ministry has invested DM8m of the total cost of about DM50m.

The 30 German exhibitors are naturally footing much of the bill, including the cost of shipping goods the 12,000km or so to the Canadian Pacific coastline, Wachendorfer says.

Names modestly arranged alongside exhibits testify to manufacturers not even widely known in Germany, such as Neumann-Elektronik, Roll-Fiets, Meygra, Grob-Werke, Koch and Kempf.

Yet they are all textbook examples of the creative ingenuity of many small German firms. The Italians in contrast feature their companies' names in jumbo letters on a gold-coloured background.

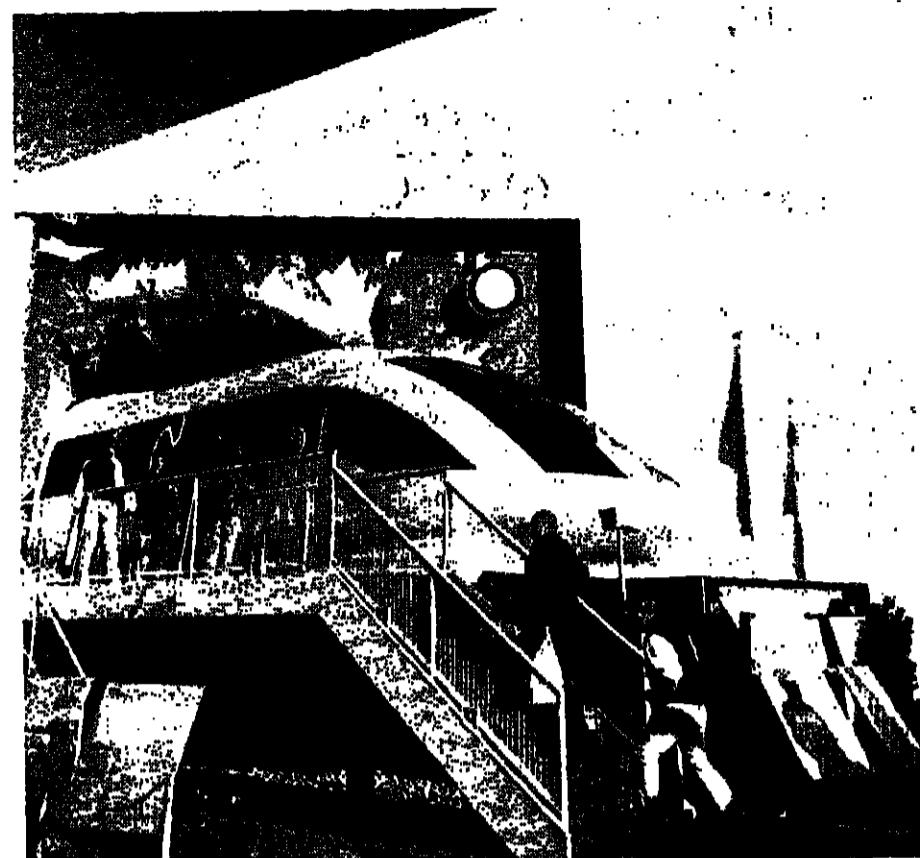
The commission was a magnificent opportunity for the ISC, says Professor Jürgen W. Niepage, its chief executive.

The ISC is a subsidiary of the Cologne Trade Fairs Authority set up in 1981. It can now claim to have made it to the top as an organiser of German pavilions at 34 leading foreign exhibitions and trade fairs, with the emphasis on America and the Far East.

But a world fair is a special highlight, as Dieter Ebert of the Cologne authority put it in Vancouver.

Last year ISC turnover was roughly DM20m. Expo '86 is expected to give business a further boost.

The centrepiece of the 1,250-square-



The German pavilion with model of Transrapid hovertrain.

(Photo: ISC-Köln Messe)

Becker to fairytale Neuschwanstein Castle in Bavaria.

No-one can accuse the Federal Republic of trying to hog the European limelight at False Creek. The Italians, French and British all blow more trumpet than the Germans.

The Soviet reactor disaster has placed something of a damper on technology as a whole at the fair. Visitors are clearly less impressed than they used to be by technological superlatives. They seem much keener on Rameses and Ancient Egypt than on Soviet and American space stations.

Expo '86 thus sounds an encouragingly different note to the overemphasis on technology at Tsukuba in 1985 or New Orleans in 1984 (neither of which were particularly successful in international terms).

Over 20 million visitors are expected in Vancouver, with nearly 14 million tickets already having been sold. So the DM2.5bn invested by Canada is likely to have been worthwhile.

There may be no revolutionary technological innovations on show but Expo '86 spares visitors the trouble of a world tour in its way.

Every pavilion has a distinctive note, and the German pavilion clearly stands for reliability and conscientiousness or, as the initiators stress, tradition and progress.

Karl Ohem

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 12 May 1986)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

Einkaufs-1x1

der Deutschen Industrie

NCR Datenverarbeitung

for Textile and Processing Industries

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■ THE WELFARE STATE

Pensions-financing problem solved — for time being

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Employment Minister Norbert Blüm says that problems over pension payments have been solved — for the time being.

The pension-insurance system has been altered so that there is no immediate danger of pension funds running out of cash.

But he warns of problems in the future because more and more people are retiring and fewer and fewer are paying into the system.

Herr Blüm says that after the election next year, the pensions system will be restructured.

The immediate problem has been solved by increasing contributions from both pensioners themselves and workers.

Workers' contributions, which have been going up regularly in recent years, have again been increased and are now 19.2 per cent of gross income — employers actually pay half of this.

In addition, pensioners will have to pay more towards their medical insurance. Once they didn't have to pay at all. It came out of pension funds.

As a result of all this, the pension funds will be able to boost their reserves, which are small compared with their annual pensions payout of 150 billion marks.

He assured pensioners that they could be certain that the state would stand security for their living standards.

But employees, today making high contributions for pensions, are not sure they will receive comparable pensions in their old age.

The long-term problems of pensions insurance have been known for some time.

Unemployment insurance contributions cover only a limited amount necessary for the high unemployment figure. People are retiring earlier, the average age having dropped to 58.

Young people are longer in training, contributing towards an old-age pension later in life.

Since the end of the 1960s the birth rate has fallen dramatically. The results can no longer be ignored and are having a profound influence on the basic makeup of old-age insurance.

For every 100 people today between 20 and 60 there are 36 who are older than 60. By 2005 there will be 47 people over the age of 60 and by 2030 there will be 74. Fewer and fewer in work must contribute for more and more old people.

A rough calculation gives a clue to the situation. If pensioners' living standards are to remain as high in the year 2030 as they are now, without any alteration to pension entitlement, contributions must be doubled.

If contributions remain as they are now, the pensioners' living standards must be reduced by a half.

Experts estimate that by 1993 pensions insurance will again be faced with difficulties, even if economic conditions remain favourable.

Should the economy take a turn for

the worse, difficulties can be expected by 1989.

Norbert Blüm wants to avoid wrangles about the solution of this difficult pension problem before the 1987 general election.

He could not and would not tackle the problem before then, because revising pensions for widows and widowers has called for all his political expertise.

The well-meaning intention to spare pensioners worry and to put off reconciling difficulties with many unknown factors to a more convenient time, has not worked out. Others have jumped in concerning themselves with reforms.

Norbert Blüm is not worried that the SPD has submitted an extensive revision of pension legislation. The opposition can make great play of their ideas and does not have to deal with lobbyists, who move heaven and earth against any threatened reduction to pensions entitlements.

Blüm first got into a tight spot when coalition government plans for pensions reform got out of hand.

The FDP wrestled with proposals, developed by the SPD. Berlin's social affairs senator, Ulf Fink, jumped into the act. But Blüm's main antagonist is the North Rhine-Westphalian CDU chairman Kurt Biedenkopf.

He maintained that a state-guaranteed compulsory insurance for all employees could not be financed in the long term.

He said: "I don't believe that employees in the next century will be prepared to pay out between 30 and 40 per cent of their pay to provide pensions for the previous generation, who are already provided for by life insurance or personal assets."

Biedenkopf proposed a radical revision of pensions, away from the present arrangements.

The state should pay every citizen a similar basic pension financed from taxes. By saving people could provide the extra to maintain the living standards they wanted in their old age.

No revolution

Norbert Blüm, who is very conservative in this matter, rejected the proposals made by his party colleague Biedenkopf.

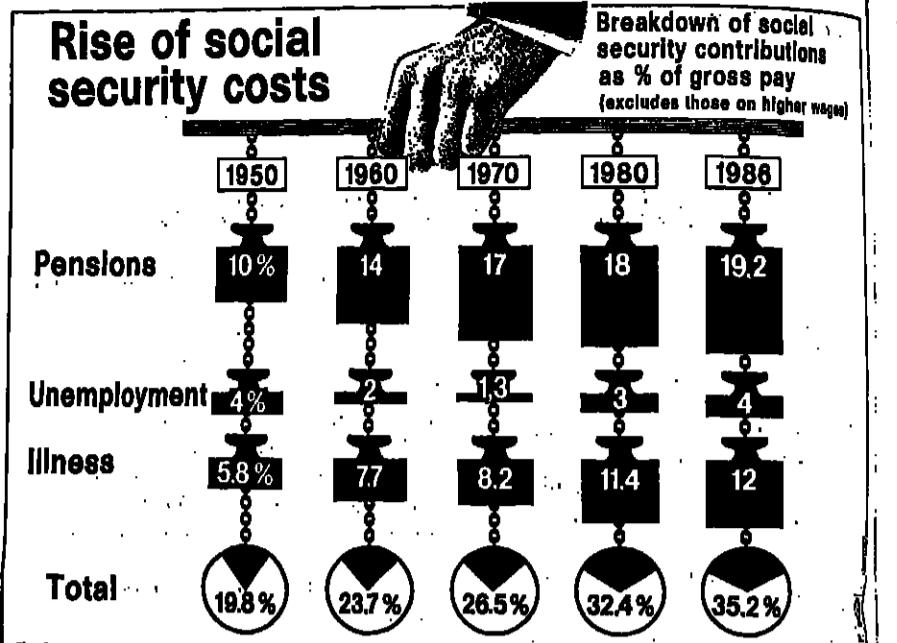
Curiously he informed him recently: "The government rejects revolutionary proposals linked to turning pension insurance upside down."

For Blüm structural changes and further development of the present pensions scheme must be based on the tried and tested principles applied in the past.

He knows that most social scientists in the country concerned with pensions are on his side.

The chairman of the Social Advisory Council, Helmut Meinhold, said: "No matter how old-age pensions are dealt with, they must be financed from the national product and cannot be underpinned by economies likely to be made in the year 2030." He was speaking at a recent conference of the Actuarial Society.

Much would be demanded of any system because of the change in the proportion of pensionable people, no matter



scanty contributions income. So it champions against old-age poverty plead for state financing.

But there is not enough cash in the kitty already to ensure future pensions under the present system. Because this Blüm fights whole-heartedly against a basic pension. Whilst politicians argue about social welfare benefits, so do scientists have got to work laying down the foundations for future structural reforms of the pension scheme.

The majority confirm the position held by the Employment Minister that the present pensions system can be brought into line with the altered portion of the retired in our society sensible reforms.

The Social Advisory Council said that there was no reason for panic, but at the same time it warned the Minister "to postpone interference that could be regarded by those involved as being negative in nature."

The basics for reform remain unshaken. The increase in pension will be adjusted in accordance with the employee's increased gross income. It will take into account increases in contributions or taxes. Presumably tax increases are unavoidable for higher pensions.

There must be a reduction in the number of years taken into account as training or unemployment to calculate pensions at a later date.

The pension level will probably drop. In any event employees would be advised to take precautions for their own old age.

No matter what happens contributions will have to increase. The social welfare council estimates that contributions will increase to 19.6 per cent of gross income by 2001 and at least 21.2 per cent by 2005.

Social scientist Winfried Schmähl of Berlin believes that by the year 2030 contributions could rise to at least 26 per cent.

This considerate and justified revision hit Blüm in a weak spot, for the basic pension proposal violates the principle against which pensions are calculated; how many contributions has a person made and how high have they been during his or her working life?

Experts believe that it is vital that increased to at least 20 per cent, if the pension burden cannot be placed solely on the backs of wage and salary earners who pay into the scheme.

The state can indemnify itself if it were to demand that government officials should pay a contribution towards their old-age pensions.

An increase in the federal grant would cost the Finance Minister a few more billions than have been included in the budget for the next few years, and

Continued on page 9

■ POLAR RESEARCH

Uncovering the mysteries of the ice: broad-based German Antarctic probe

Hannoversche Allgemeine

The behaviour of the ice shelf shows what changes the mass of this enormous amount of ice undergoes.

Inferences may be drawn on climate trends, which are largely determined by conditions in the Antarctic.

Research inland would yield the same results but the shelf ice can be modelled more satisfactorily, making it more suitable for research.

Aerial and satellite photographs and charts based on them are an important basis for planning a wide-range of research activities in the Antarctic. They are also a research sector in their own right.

The Ross and Filchner ice shelves are the largest, and along the coastline the ice is at times over 1,000 metres thick, as against about 100 metres at the edge of the shelf.

Shelf ice is formed in the continental Antarctic, consists of packed snow and gradually moves toward the sea.

On the Filchner ice shelf it does so at a rate of up to 1,400 metres a year, and the signs are that ice fronts move without interruption for between 25 and 50 years.

Then, suddenly, a slab the size of Schleswig-Holstein breaks off. The stable icebergs that result are a far cry from the bizarre glacial icebergs.

The peaks are ice-free and testify to identifiable geological structures that will hopefully shed light on the former southern continent, Gondwanaland.

The mountain landscapes reveal



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Wolfgang Mauersberg: Ein neuer Aufschwung für Deutschland
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would make holes in his tax reform plans.

The Finance Minister, then, after the election, will be a considerable opponent of the Employment Minister, who could be Kurt Biedenkopf.

Norbert Blüm can always turn to one exceptional case, however: central government takes responsibility for 80 per cent of the pension paid out to farmers.

How much would old-age pensions for millions of workers cost the state?

Wolfgang Mauersberg
(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 10 May 1986)

Bearing in mind the likeliest wind direction in those days, they discovered that ice at this level must have come straight from the Antarctic coast. It may have been brought there as foam.

Satellite photos have also proved useful in planning scientific projects, such as the 1985/86 summer season expedition from the Georg von Neumayer station to the Kottas mountains 400 km inland.

The Frankfurt survey team used Landsat multi-spectral photos with a power of resolution of about 200 metres to make up a chart that enabled the expedition to skirt major obstacles.

The terrain they crossed was previously unknown: a great white desert. The chart proved worthwhile; no-one fell into a crevasse during the expedition.

The expedition had another guide in the form of a digitally processed, heightened-contrast chart based on photos taken by the thematic mapper on board Landsat with a power of resolution of about 80 metres.

This chart was prepared by the Frankfurt department of applied geodesy in conjunction with the DFVLR aerospace research establishment.

It provided such a detailed overview of the Kottas mountains that the expedition was able to dispense with any other map of the area.

Another target the Frankfurt survey team has set itself is to produce 1,000,000:1 charts of areas of the Antarctic of interest to German research scientists there using satellite photographs.

The first chart, based on several digitally interlinked satellite photos, is of New Swabian Land, a region that proved extremely difficult to chart because it has few recognisable structures.

The chart is the first of its kind in the world. Other charts based on satellite photos are put together in analog fashion. Digital techniques, which are much more precise, have never been used before.

Landsat photos of the entire Filchner ice shelf have been commissioned from the Americans. The shelf covers an area twice the size of the Federal Republic.

A major forthcoming Antarctic project is the attempt to link the geological surveys carried out from the Neumayer and Filchner base camps with the survey work conducted in Victoria Land since the late 1970s by the Geoscience Research Establishment, Hanover.

The transantarctic mountains cross both regions and no-one yet knows for sure whether the ranges are in fact interconnected, a point that would be of interest as a pointer to the origin of the continent.

Satellite photos alone are not enough to prove the point one way or the other because ice covers the rock formations at many points.

The German Hydrographical Institute, Hamburg, is also keen to study ice movements in the Weddell Sea. This is a task for which the European Earth reconnaissance satellite ERS 1 should be ideally suited.

It will take radar photos and not be dependent on cloud conditions, but as they cannot be stored on board the satellite a ground station in the Weddell Sea would be an essential part of the project.

Günther Paul
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 14 May 1986)

■ THE ARTS

Dresden theatre visits, culture pact signed, but

The Dresden Staatstheater has been touring Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Cologne, thus returning a tour to Dresden and Leipzig by the Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus. Reinhard Kili of the *Rheinische Post*, Düsseldorf, reviews the tour in the context of the intra German cultural exchange agreement now finally signed after years of delay over the status of Berlin. He outlines the difficulties behind the agreement and what its significance might be. He writes that the problems are such that the pragmatism and initiative of people like Günther Bechtel, general manager of the Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus, will continue to be needed to breathe life into the exchange.

The six-day tour by the Dresden Staats-theatre company was not just an intensive artistic event, the high standard of which came as a great surprise; it was also a reminder of the common heritage.

Standards were so high that even highly critical observers respectfully complimented the artistic ambassadors from the other German state.

The Dresden Staatstheater can be compared with the best West German companies. It is clearly a well-matched team with well-allocated roles and a keen concern for quality.

Its repertoire is as interesting as it is courageous. It testifies to a distinctive approach, with the emphasis not on theatre for theatre's sake.

The actors are first-rate, the women better than the men, and the ease with which they could be heard all over the Düsseldorf auditorium, which is well known for areas where the sound fades, testified to the quality of dramatic training in East Germany.

This still owes allegiance to several authorities, and the acting bore the hallmarks of both Stanislavsky and Brecht.

Different directors ensured stylistic pluralism by virtue of their differences in age, temperament, formative experiences and models. General manager Horst Schönemann and Wolfgang Engel, a younger man, merit special mention.

Three Engel productions were shown, clearly indicating the tremendous talent of a director conversant with the aesthetic techniques of the neoteric avant-garde in the West.

Yet Engel is definitely still in the process of discovering his own possibilities. He is still trying out everything he can do, and that alone is exciting enough.

The seven productions the Dresden company brought on tour with them cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be said to have been put together to please.

They cannot, for that matter, be dismissed as agitprop or a demonstration of vain self-presentation.

There was no propaganda fanfare. German history was the common denominator of most productions.

The overall impression was that of an impressive attempt to understand, from the vantage-point of the present, the past that is our common heritage.

This common heritage created a harmony between players and public that

grew from evening to evening, becoming steadily more cordial and far-reaching.

It was as though Günter Grass's concept of a *Kulturnation* (one German nation in terms of culture or the arts) was, for a brief spell, more than mere wishful thinking.

East German leaders, who have sought for decades to draw a strict dividing line between the two German states, must have been well aware of this factor in agreeing to the unprecedented cultural exchange between Düsseldorf and Dresden.

Yet they ran the risk. Will the intra-German arts agreement just signed (at long last) have a similar effect, that of bringing people in the two German states closer together?

A closer look at the treaty's preamble and its 15 articles is bound to counsel against expecting them to work wonders.

They are a framework for increasing and regularising intra-German cultural exchange. They are no guarantee of content, kind or quality.

The treaty text is riddled with limitations and provisos, yet West Berlin is included, with reference to the 1971 Four-Power Agreement, in the reciprocal undertaking to promote cultural cooperation.

The status of Berlin is why Bonn and Moscow have failed for years to reach agreement on a cultural treaty with the Soviet Union that has been ready to sign in every other respect.

East Germany claims to stock held by the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation are expressly disregarded and exhibitions including items on loan from the foundation are no longer to be boycotted.

(East Germany lays claim to material originally owned by museums and archives in what is now East Berlin and evacuated to the west for safe keeping during the Second World War; much of this material is now held by museums and galleries run in Berlin and the Federal Republic by the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation.)

In agreeing to treaty terms East Germany has more than set aside prestige considerations. It will find it much more difficult to refuse artists, writers and scholars from the Federal Republic permission to visit East Germany now they can refer to the terms negotiated.

The terms entitle private organisations or individuals to negotiate arts exchanges with the other German state "in keeping with existing legal provisions and practice."

So at least there are now grounds to appeal against refusal to issue a visa.

Continued on page 12

RHEINISCHE POST

and that is an opportunity the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

This year 20 projects are envisaged, details having been agreed before the treaty was signed.

The first two-year plan, a term redolent of the bureaucrats whose handiwork the treaty is (and whose verbiage makes it such painful reading at times), is not to begin until next year.

They cannot, for that matter, be dismissed as agitprop or a demonstration of vain self-presentation.

There was no propaganda fanfare. German history was the common denominator of most productions.

This is a point to which far too little attention has been paid in the debate on the treaty terms, a debate marked by fears of future official regimentation or cultural exchange along lines similar to

Continued on page 12

Deutschland über Dallas: a German film delights Britain

German TV series are catching on in Britain. Wolfgang Petersen's *The Boat* was repeated last year in response to popular demand. The BBC is now showing Edgar Reiss's *Heimat* in 11 parts. Channel 4 has screened Fassbinder's *Alexanderplatz* and will be following it this autumn with *Black Forest Clinic*.

Heimat is delighting both viewers and critics. It is probably the best received imported TV series recently shown in Britain.

The Observer called it one of the best films ever made. Its sheer length is putting no one off.

The *Guardian* even recommended seeing it several times over, as one must with any significant landmark.

The film is being shown at peak viewing time in 11 parts on successive evenings. Many viewers who watched the first episode out of curiosity rearranged appointments so as not to miss any part of the tale of life in a small German village over the decades.

What fascinates British viewers is less the style and standard than the "normality" of the narrative.

The view of Germany that prevails in Britain is extremely confused and irrational, ranging from *Gemütllichkeit* and *Angst* to SS Stormtroopers and from *Lied* and *Bauwurst* to *Blitzkrieg*, to name a handful of German words that have found their way into modern English.

The Gothic element discovered in the Germans by the early 19th century Romantics continues to hold sway, with chasms that opened up during the Nazi era concealed behind the German soul and sensitivity.

This is the message conveyed by countless British and American potboilers that are constantly seen on TV. The Germans as portrayed in what is made out to have been what World War II was like are as artificial and way out as characters in a horror film.

So the critics particularly acclaim *Heimat* for enabling British viewers to take an "everyday" look at the Germans and come to their own conclusions.

Derek Malcolm wrote in *The Guardian* that "what has hitherto been comprehensible only fragmentarily is here told in such a clear and human manner: how such a civilised nation could plunge the world into such dreadful disaster."

British broadcasting authorities seem tired of processing "US TV garbage," one buyer put it. They are shown keener interest in European TV fare.

Gay Robertson discovered *Heimat* at the Venice Film Festival and was enthralled. One now hopes viewer rage will be as good as they were for *The Boat*, although foreign programmes never fully win in popularity with British or American series.

The *Black Forest Clinic* will hopefully achieve a breakthrough in its respect. British critics who have seen the series in Germany see it as a far cry from *Heimat*. Their views range from trivial kudos and a flight from reality to a success bid to challenge the popularity of US series:

"One critic calls the *Black Forest Clinic* Deutschland über Dallas." Hendrik Bebbert (Nürnberg Nachrichten, 11 May 1986)

more sweeping changes than in the previous century.

Reiss strips the word *Heimat* of the ominous aftertaste of blood and soil and emotion-laden kitsch it evokes on both sides of the Channel.

It is even finding its way into English vocabulary, standing for "the place where, as the poet Robert Frost put it, 'when you go there they have to let you in.'

Reiss also clearly shows how dubious the concept has become.

Translating the title of *Schwarze Klinik* presented no problems except one critic said *Black Forest* (sic) brought to mind visions of "medicated cream-cake."

Channel 4, having screened Fassbinder's *Alexanderplatz*, is confident *Black Forest* saga will be as popular in Britain as it is in Germany.

Joyce Jones, who bought the British rights for Channel 4, says: "It is outstanding entertainment that can hold its own all over the world."

"Beautiful, scenery, a dramatic plot, interesting characters and, quite rare from the drama, people always know what life in hospital is like."

The trend toward German and other continental TV series over the past two years has been due to the fact that British buyers have largely exhausted the US market.

Imported programmes account for about 15 per cent of British viewing time, with American series still predominating. ITV's Leslie Halliwell says the main reason is that American films don't need to be dubbed, which makes them less expensive.

Screening fees are good value too. An hour of *Dallas* costs DM60,000, whereas a home-made episode of a comparable series costs 10 times as much. No-one seems prepared to say what screening rights for German series cost, but the BBC's Gillian Geering says *Heimat* is good value even in comparison with imports from the United States.

Like most foreign films, the serial was subtitled, not dubbed. That need not be a disadvantage. *The Boat* with subtitles and the original German soundtrack was seen by eight million British viewers.

Doctors and patients at the *Black Forest Clinic* will speak English, however.

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■ MUSIC

After 60 years, a maestro turns back the clock

Stalwart Star of Klavier

old master of spell-casting played his cards.

In Robert Schumann's Opus 16, *Kreisleriana*, it was soon obvious how Horowitz was highly individual in his interpretation.

The marking for the first movement, extremely agitated, disappeared behind the veil of his pedalling, but the subsidiary theme, marked "very intimate and not to fast," went straight to the heart. Horowitz pressed the third movement (marked very agitated) to the very limits as well as the codas (marked still faster), and the seventh and eighth movements seemed to be taken very slowly.

Does Horowitz have to do this or is it just that he wants to do this? Does he have to doff his cap to age or is he demonstrating his own self-awareness that the music is more important than effects from the virtuoso pianist?

One has to have faith in the magician in Horowitz. He often makes a pianistic point with a wink of the eye.

There was something of this in Franz Liszt's Schubert variations *Soirée de Vienne No. 6*, the first of his encores before the interval.

What followed was a rain shower of semi-precious stones. In the Sergey Rachmaninov Preludes and the Alexander Skryabin Etudes Horowitz created castles of sound in the air.

The more unconventionally he sits at the piano, the more enchanting the sounds he produces from it. The more impossible his fingering, the more unbelievable the phrasing.

One reason for the rarity of his concerts is probably his dislike of travelling.

Horowitz was born in Kiev on 1 October 1903 or 1904, his biographers disagree on the date. He left Russia in 1925.

His appearance in Hamburg comes straight after a triumphant Russian tour — the first time he has been back there since leaving.

His first successes outside his mother country were in Berlin and Hamburg.

Curiosity about him has been increased through new LP records and also because of a TV film.

Screening fees are good value too. An hour of *Dallas* costs DM60,000, whereas a home-made episode of a comparable series costs 10 times as much.

No-one would dispute that the score's architecture was sometimes lost in the tapestry of the music.

Horowitz conjured up sentiment but when he had to blur the melodic line in order to illuminate the sound picture then the "last romantics" had no qualms in doing so.

Members of the audience had to decide for themselves if they wanted to be bewitched that afternoon or whether they wanted to look on and see how the



■ HIEROGLYPHICS

Egyptologist lays bare the language of love of 3,000 years ago

A Cologne University Egyptologist is translating Ancient Egyptian love poems from hieroglyphics. This, he says, is a sample of what preoccupied poets 3,000 years ago:

*Her neck was long and slender
Her words were intoxicating
Her eyes said "come hither!"
Her breasts gleamed
Her skin shone like gold.*

Professor Philippe Derchain, 59, head of the department of Egyptology at Cologne University, comes from Verviers in Belgium. He translates the poems into his native French.

They are translated into German by a Japanologist friend of Hungarian origin, Professor Geza S. Dombrady.

Otherwise, says Professor Derchain definitely, translating hieroglyphics is not much different from translating any other language or script.

For centuries people thought the eye-catching rows of animals, figures and other readily recognisable symbols were a pictorial script.

Each pictogram was wrongly imagined to represent a word. Then, early last century, scholars came to realise this could not possibly be the case.

There were only about 700 different hieroglyphs, whereas the language of Ancient Egypt must have consisted of more words than that.

Inscriptions were found to contain

Günter Stadler-Zarbock

the names of rulers, such as Ptolemy and Cleopatra, in both hieroglyphics and Greek. Scholars slowly began to decipher them.

Hieroglyphs, they now realised, might look like pictograms but were in fact letters arranged to form words.

"They were, Professor Derchain says, a script that could be used to express anything."

The words they were found to represent were much the same as words in other languages: nouns and verbs, possessive pronouns, plural forms and verbal conjugations.

That brought scholars a step further but they were still nowhere near understanding what the words meant.

"You can read the letters and words in a Turkish newspaper," says Professor Derchain, "but still not have a clue what they mean."

So Egyptologists set about unravelling Ancient Egyptian vocabulary word by word. They have still not completed the task, although dictionaries and grammars have long since been published.

"Our translations of many Ancient Egyptian words is still most inadequate," Professor Derchain says. This is partly due to some words having had several meanings.

And as Ancient Egyptian is a dead language there is no-one left to ask what meaning of a given word may have been intended in a given context.

Every little detail of Ancient Egyptian life and times must be painstakingly researched and, impressive though what Ancient Egypt has bequeathed to posterity may be, it isn't as much as you might imagine.

"Maybe 1,000 tombs covering a period of 3,000 years," says Professor Derchain, making the ratio strikingly clear.

There isn't much more to go by than the tombs and what they contained. To this day Egyptologists aren't sure whether the Ancient Egyptians married and had marriage ceremonies and wedding customs.

Scholars know very little, and the little they know is only about part of the life of the ruling class.

Professor Derchain was aware of these lacunae when he started translating Ancient Egyptian love poems about 20 years ago...

Translations already existed but he felt they were outdated. Much more was known about Ancient Egypt and European civilisation had undergone changes too.

Professor Derchain's aim is to find out as exactly as possible what the poet felt and wanted to say and to say it in a manner the present-day reader can most readily understand.

"That," he says, "presupposes endless knowledge we can only gain by dint of painstaking work on a lost civilisation such as that of Ancient Egypt."

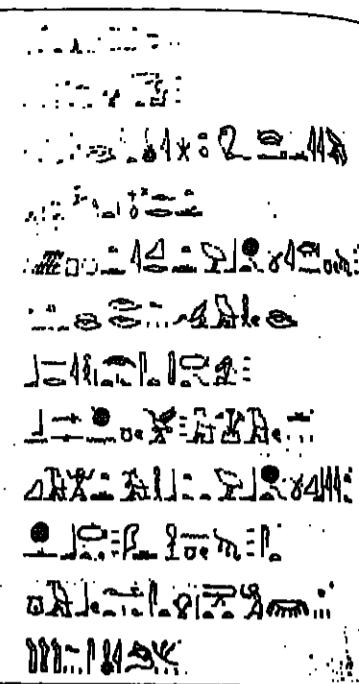
Undismayed by the hard work, he and Professor Dombrady plan to translate more poems. "Sooner or later," he says, "it will be a complete translation of the best texts." Then, and then only, will the anthology be ready for publication.

Professor Derchain made a name for himself recently with his work on the Chester Beatty Papyrus love poems in the British Museum, but he does not see translating love poems as his main academic concern.

Now that she is dead her magic will be for ever ageless. She was, indeed, one of the greatest actresses of the century.

First and foremost, he says with a note of pride, the Cologne department concentrates on major basic research.

This includes research into links between Ancient Egypt and Ancient Greece and on the sources of Ancient Egyptian civilisation.



A poem of love. Part translation text.
(Photo: G. Stadler)

Professor Derchain classifies as blazing the work of Peter Behrens on Matory Movements and Language of East Saharan Cattle Breeders.

Dr Behrens casts the theory of how Ancient Egyptian civilisation originated in completely new light.

Contrary to widespread assumption that the Near East was more or less the cradle of all civilisations, including the Egyptian, he concludes that it spread Egypt from an entirely different source out of Africa.

Günter Stadler-Zarbock
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 16 May 1986)

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Journey into the Night, immortal young. She played in Terence Rattigan's *The Deep Blue Sea*. Swiftly the public again took her to its heart. Again she was incomparably sweet, bewitching and particularly charming in *Dear Liar*, playing opposite O.E. Hasse in the dramatisation of the exchange of letters between George Bernard Shaw and the actress Mrs Patrick Campbell.

Bergner was enchanting, captivating youthful, fresh and wonderful. The old magic worked as it had never worked before.

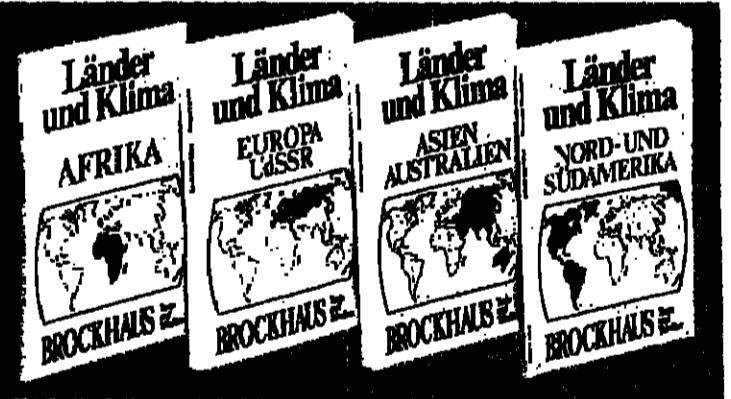
She made a few films and played for television once or twice. She retired and kept in touch with her old friends showing rare loyalty. She took note of everything artistic that happened in Britain and Germany.

Now that she is dead her magic will be for ever ageless. She was, indeed, one of the greatest actresses of the century.

There is a line from a Shakespeare sonnet that comes to mind now that we have quoted before on the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth: "To me, fair friend, you never shall be old."

Friedrich Luft
(Die Welt, Bonn, 13 May 1986)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

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■ MEDICINE

Water-treatment adherents stay faithful after 100 years despite the guffaws

Father Kneipp was a Bavarian priest who popularised water cures a century ago. Many people poke fun at Kneipp adherents who tread water and have it poured over them in spas all over Germany, but they tread on regardless.

In the centenary year of a flourishing movement lasers are reported to have proved the efficacy of Kneipp cures. But the faithful have never needed convincing.

Men with their trouser legs rolled up and women with their skirts tucked in are always good for a joke as they carefully plod round tiled basins of cold water.

Some dismiss Kneipp cures as tomfoolery. Encyclopaedias refer to them as an "unspecific health cure." Yet they are firmly established among nature cures.

The International Kneipp Association is 100 years old. It has organisations in 37 countries and roughly 150,000 members of 560 branches in the Federal Republic of Germany.

That makes it the largest lay health association in the country.

Wolfgang Schnizer and Reinhard Erdl of Munich University department of medical balneology and climatology are the specialists who have proved that Kneipp water cures work.

They devised laser-based probes and temperature sensors capable of exactly registering the reaction of blood vessels in the skin to hot and cold water treatment.

They have even recorded in detail blood circulation in the lips and mucous membrane of the nose and eardrum.

Their findings are the first scientific data on body reactions to hot and cold water treatment and the beneficial expansion of blood vessels it causes.

Father Kneipp is traditionally associated with the watering can he used to dispense the treatment generations have sworn by.

He is said as a poor, consumptive theology student to have been enormously impressed by a book he read in Dillingen, Swabia, in 1845.

Written by Sigmund Hahn, it dealt with *The Effect of Fresh Water on the Human Body*.

He carefully followed Hahn's instructions, washing in ice-cold water, walking barefoot round dew-covered meadows and taking midwinter dips in the icy Danube.

After this torture he did not even dry himself down with a towel. Despite his advanced lung condition he slipped, wet to the skin, straight back into his trousers.

Kneipp lived to tell the tale and went on to devote his life to both pastoral duties and nature cures.

After curing two fellow-students who, like him, were consumptive he no longer had the slightest doubt. His treatment worked and he concluded that "everyone wants to stay healthy and live to a ripe old age but next to no-one does anything to deserve it."

Sebastian Kneipp, soon famed for his water cures, remained a village priest and had no interest in studying medicine. Yet there was no escaping his reputation as a naturopath.

He was keenly interested in herbal as well as water cures. He devised his methods and treatments intuitively, by observation and from experience, and noted them down.

His unwavering confidence in the curative powers of nature and the life he led in this belief ("water and herbs can cure people by the thousand") failed to save his life a second time.

He died aged 76 of cancer of the bladder in 1897, having refused to undergo surgery.

Kneipp was dismissed as a quack and a charlatan by many doctors and medical specialists in his day.

It was a fortnight before the last 11 survivors were rescued.

Lengede was a colliery in Lower Saxony where miners were trapped in October 1963 when a shaft became waterlogged.

They were rescued after a runway shot-out in which the plane was freed by an anti-terrorist squad flown out to Somalia.

Professor Ploeger interviewed the Lengede miners after they were rescued and again 10 years later.

They spent nine days in total darkness and lost all sense of time.

Luckily, it didn't seem as long as it was.

Some had hallucinations and imagined they were at home in their baths or in a railway compartment; others had visions of a meadow or copse.

A "sound relationship" with other members of the group helped them to stay sane (but not everyone felt he belonged).

Asked 10 years later how their lives had changed, they referred to "urgent recollections" of the catastrophe and

Treatment can only really work if the natural order of life's processes, such as daily, weekly and yearly rhythms, is maintained.

A Kneipp treatment prescribed for the individual patient is no treadmill; it is varied and strenuous.

It consists of washing, rubbing down, partial baths, full baths, pouring, inhalation, foot baths, masks, treading water, treading dew, walking in snow, compresses, exercises and massage.

Yet the basic principle of the Kneipp water cure seems disarmingly simple. It is that "cool or cold water stimulates the metabolism" and increases cellular oxygen consumption.

Hot baths expand the blood vessels and improve circulation in even the finest capillaries at the furthest extremities of the body.

The first baths were opened in Wörishofen, where Father Kneipp was the village priest, in 1889. By then he was treating 33,000 visitors a year.

Soon afterwards he was summoned to the Vatican by Pope Leo XIII, who took his health advice and gave him a special appointment.

Bad Wörishofen is now one of 53 Kneipp spas in Germany. During Father Kneipp's 42 years there it gained international acclaim.

Dubbed the village of the barefooted by cynics, it took this jibe in its stride as it progressed from a village to an international health resort.

There is a spirit of healthy competition, perhaps inevitably, between dyed-in-the-wool Kneipp disciples and the spas that use his techniques.

Health resorts like to see visitors return every year to take the waters. Keen Kneipp disciples are less enthusiastic about periodic treatment.

They say we all ought to work daily to ensure we stay healthy and never need to take time off in a spa for a cure.

Dieter Thierbach
(Die Welt, Bonn, 14 May 1986)

When trauma is more than just a word

When people say they have had a traumatic experience, they are usually using the term as a fashionable exaggeration.

An Aachen specialist says people who really have had a traumatic experience never forget it. They are marked for life.

Professor Andreas Ploeger, head of medicinal psychology at Aachen University Hospital, reported on findings of a long-term survey at a medical congress in Berlin.

He interviewed survivors of Lengede and Mogadishu, both names most Germans will recall as standing for a disaster that made headline news.

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Some had recurring nightmares in which they were buried alive or reminded of the war.

The hijacking of the Lufthansa airliner was an entirely different kind of threat. It was an Odyssey that took holidaymakers via Roine, Cyprus, Bahrain, Dubai and Aden to Mogadishu, where the plane was stormed after being held by the hijackers for 105 hours.

The four hijackers were so brutal that passengers obeyed implicitly, Professor Ploeger said.

The terrorists forbade passengers to talk, made them switch seats and declared seven to be Jews (including a woman with a fountain pen sporting a company emblem that looked like a Star of David).

At one stage there was an appearance of solidarity between hijackers and hijacked when the terrorists' demands

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